

REVENUE BILL.

Tax Feature Still the
King Feature.

AN AMENDMENT IS TABLED

A Resolution to 27-It Proposed to
Increase Earnings \$250-
000 a Year Gross.

on, May 28.—After the trans-
mission of some routine busi-
ness, the committee resumed con-
sideration of the revenue bill.
The question of the amend-
ment offered by Mr. Gorman
was taken up, which provided for a
tax on all corporations, the
gross receipts are more than \$250-
annum, of one-half of 1 per cent.
Gorman led an argument in favor of
the amendment.

Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) suggested that as a
question of law, it might be well for
the committee to consider the amend-
ment first, and then the bill. He
said that the bill as it stood, at-
tempted to tax the receipts of every
corporation, and that the amend-
ment was a modification of the bill,
and that it would be better to con-
sider the amendment first, and then
the bill.

Mr. Daniel (Va.) said while he had no
objection to the amendment, he
thought it would be better to con-
sider the bill first, and then the
amendment. He said that the bill
as it stood, attempted to tax the
receipts of every corporation, and
that the amendment was a modifi-
cation of the bill, and that it would
be better to consider the bill first,
and then the amendment.

Mr. Wolcott, referring to the desirability
of placing the government in excellent
financial condition at this time, said
that he was in favor of the amend-
ment, and that he thought it would
be better to consider the amend-
ment first, and then the bill.

Referring to the suggested unity of
France to the United States, Mr. Wolcott
declared the papers of the country did
not reflect the sentiment of the
people. He said that the sentiment
of the people was in favor of the
United States, and that he was in
favor of the amendment.

The attitude of Great Britain during the
present war had been, he said, of in-
calculable benefit to this country.
He then entered upon a discussion of
the pending bill, strongly advocating the
tax on corporations, and the proposed
stamp tax. Addressing himself to
the question of the revenue bill, Mr.
Wolcott declared the sentiment of the
people was in favor of the United
States, and that he was in favor of
the amendment.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wolcott's
speech a proposition was made to vote
upon the amendment offered by Mr. Gorman.
The amendment was adopted by a
large majority.

Mr. Gorman then introduced a
resolution to increase the earnings of
the committee by \$250,000 a year.
The resolution was adopted by a
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A SUMMARY OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE WAR.

Sampson is before Havana. Schley is
blockading Santiago de Cuba and Cervera
is blockaded in that port.

Dispatches for Schley were carried to the
fleet before Santiago de Cuba by the Asso-
ciated Press boat Dandy, which delivered the
news safely.

Spanish warship conveying a British
collier is reported from Panama.
Small Spanish squadron is reported as
being near Port au Prince.

Three vessels, supposed to be Spanish,
are reported as having been sighted from
Port Antonio, Jamaica.

Provisions are scarce in Cienfuegos and
an incentive has been offered for blockade
running.

Preparations are now making for land-
ing troops in Cuba; no move will be
made, however, until the situation of Cer-
vera is fully known.

Reiterated that the Austrian minister at-
tempted to hire spies for Spain; Assistant
Secretary of War Melksham denies it, however.

President McKinley and Speaker Reed
will try their strength this week over the
question of Hawaiian annexation. Reed
won't accede to McKinley's desire for action
by Congress.

London is perturbed over the probable
falling off in the number of American
visitors this summer.

Dewey was notified to look out for a
Spanish attack on Cavite, but the enemy
failed to materialize to receive the warm
reception prepared.

United States marshal at Key West has
been searching the captured Spanish ves-
sels there looking for spies.

Spanish authorities released the British
passenger boat Adula, after detaining her
three days at Cienfuegos.

Jamaican authorities have decided that
official instructions may not be carried by
British vessels, but that mail from
American sailors may go through.

Paris was greatly stirred up by a fake
dispatch alleging that the American fleet
had been destroyed.

Spain to offer a premium for the landing
of provisions at Havana and Porto Rico.
Spain claims that Aguinaldo, after re-
ceiving arms from Dewey, joined the
Spanish forces.

Colonel J. R. Wadsworth of Houston has
been appointed brigadier general.

Rumors circulated in Spain that Cavite
has been recaptured and Dewey defeated.
Arkansas called upon to furnish 600 ad-
ditional troops to fill out the quota.

Navy department has only received un-
official advice to the effect that Schley
has Cervera's fleet rounded up in Santiago
harbor.

Former residents say that the ratay sca-
nce has set in in Cuba and that fever and
smallpox will prevail.

American officials are in constant com-
munication with the Cuban insurgents and
are supplying them with arms.

European powers are thought of
any European power intervening to bring
about peace.

Spain still in hope that the pope will
mediate.

WASHINGTON.

The war revenue bill still under discus-
sion in the senate. Gorman's amend-
ment, taxing corporations whose gross receipts
are \$250,000 a year, tabled—41 to 27.

Amendments to the war revenue bill are
being proposed.

TEXAS TROOPS.

Boys at Mobile are sadly put out by the
lack of proper equipment.

A wave of military ardor is sweeping
over the State and companies are being
organized and drilled in all sections.

Quartermaster for the Third regiment
purchased heavy supplies for his men at
Austin.

The Grayson Rifles of Sherman will be-
come a part of the Galveston regiment.

News of Colonel Wadsworth's promotion to be
brigadier general was enthusiastically re-
ceived at Camp Mabry.

Member of the Galveston regiment laid
up by a stivig.

Riceville's regiment is packing up pre-
paratory to leaving for Tampa.

STATE.

A street duel occurred at Corsicana, in
which one man was killed and another was
mortally wounded.

Opinion of the supreme court in the case
of Hogue vs. Baker, very important in its
bearing on public lands.

San Houston normal commencement has
begun at Huntsville.

In his last statement Eugene Hart swore
he did not murder his wife and children,
but that he killed the man who did.

Naval board to locate a dry dock has
finished its work at Galveston.

Galveston ship brokers and railroad men
have reached no agreement as to freight
blockade prevention.

COMMERCIAL.

No changes in the prices of spot cot-
ton.

All exchanges will be closed on Monday.
Cotton futures in New Orleans close 1
point down to 1 point up and in New
York 2 to 4 up.

New York stocks susceptible to war
rumors, no matter how wild they are.

The weekly bank statement on its face
makes a favorable showing.

In Chicago July wheat is 24 3/4c lower
and September 1/2c down. Corn is up 1/4c
and oats 1/2c. Pork declined 7 1/2c and
lard and ribs advanced 5c.

RAILROADS.

Rates promulgated by the chairman of
the Southwestern bureau affecting Texas
traffic.

The managers of the Joint Traffic associa-
tion made recommendations amending
rules governing short line fares on traffic
between Arkansas, Texas and Mexico.

The Texas railroad commission granted
special authority to the Fort Worth and
Denver and the Galveston, Harrisburg and
San Antonio.

Conductor Richard Quiltrough sustain-
ed a painful injury.

The Indiana supreme court rendered an
important decision on the liability of rail-
road employees.

LOCAL.

Railway mileage of Europe increased
during 1896 over 214 miles.

Railroads bid on the transportation of
Roosevelt's Rough Riders from San An-
tonio to Tampa, Fla.

Interstate rates will succeed emergency
rates, recently promulgated, on May 31.

The Southwestern Traffic association re-
organized with all interests represented.

FOREIGN.

The remains of the late William E.
Gladstone were impressively laid to rest in
Westminster Abbey.

Italy's cabinet has resigned and Rudini
will form a new body.

The entire German press is bitter in hos-
tility to the United States.

TEXAS POLITICS.

Colonel Wash Jones, populist, opened his
campaign for congress at Caldwell.

Two county instructed for Sayers and
Stone for congress.

A woman secretary is running things at
regional headquarters at Dallas.

Barbours county has gone for Imboden
for congress.

Wylie is said to have carried Panola,
Erwin, Kaufman and Landa counties;
Sayers gets Gillespie.

AT CAMP MOBILE.

Colored Troops Want a Competent
Officer to Command Them.

Mobile, Ala., May 28.—The facilities of
approach to the regulars camp near Spring
Hill were increased today by the comple-
tion of a branch road by the Mobile, Jack-
son and Kansas City railway, which gives
immediate connection with the Louisville
and Nashville.

Colonel R. E. Mitchell of the Second
cavalry left today for Tampa for service
on General Lee's staff.

Uniforms and blankets were issued today
to these of the First Alabama volunteer
regiment now before Mobile.

The good will existing between the regu-
lars and the volunteers was emphasized
tonight by a serenade to Colonel Higdon
of the First Alabama volunteers by the
band of the Eleventh regiment infantry.

First Lieutenant R. Bullard, Tenth
United States infantry, arrived here today
from Opelika to take a position as major
of the first battalion of colored infantry.

The Mobile colored volunteers receive
with glad grace the announcement that
the government has appointed a white man
to command the company here, but con-
tend that they ought to have an artillery
officer or some one they think is com-
petent to lead and instruct them. They
all attach to the fact that Robert Gage,
appointed captain of the Mobile company,
has never had any military experience.

TROOPS REVIEWED.

Twelve Thousand Volunteers at
Camp Alger in Line.

Washington, May 28.—One of the most
imposing parades since the grand maneu-
vers out of the Federal troops down
the streets of Washington at the close of
the war was observed at Camp Alger this
afternoon, when President McKinley re-
viewed the troops.

The first time in over thirty years that an
army of volunteers, rendezvoused in time
of war, had passed in review of the commander
in chief of the army and navy, and the dem-
onstrated the loyalty and devotion of the
volunteers to the United States.

The camp grounds near Falls Church, Va.,
were the scene of the review, and the troops
were in line and they were two
days in passing.

MEXICO'S MILITARY SERVICE.

New Law Will Compel All to Serve
in the Army.

City of Mexico, May 28.—Congress has taken
final action on the new constitutional amend-
ment looking to making military service
compulsory. Universal conscription is now
contemplated, but the idea underlying the new
law is to make forced service local and to
provide a system for application in case of
any great national emergency, such as an in-
vasion or a rebellion, and public opinion
now exists there.

GENERAL WAR SUMMARY.

Navy Department Claims to Have
No Official Advice.

PRIVATE INFORMATION CREDITED.

Believed that Schley Has Cervera at
His Mercy—Advices from Dewey
Are Reassuring.

(Correspondence—Copyrighted, 1898, by Asso-
ciated Press.)

Key West, May 24.—The system of com-
municating between the United States gov-
ernment and the insurgents has been so
well established that the Cuban soldiers are
working in perfect harmony with those of
this country. Messengers pass between the
insurgents and the United States vessels
every day.

Yesterday Ernest Castro arrived on the
Annapolis with news from Matanzas pro-
vince and this morning Alfred Lima was
brought in by the Tecumseh and Manuel
Jova from Eastern Cuba by the Wampatuck.

In spite of all that has been said in
disparagement of the usefulness of the in-
surgents as allies the army considers it es-
sential that for every movement on the
outside there should be a corresponding
move on the interior. When the troops
land it will be with Cuban guides and when
they move inland they will be met by the
veterans of Gomez and Garcia. The war
department has established complete com-
munication with the insurgents and are
conveying arms to them. There is nothing
in the way of landing small bodies at
night. The shore, except at a few points,
is not as well guarded as it was a year
ago. It is well known that the steamer
Dauntless landed a large cargo in Matanzas
harbor last year, the lights of the city
aiding them in finding the landing place.
There is no reason to doubt that present
expeditions and those to come will have
no trouble whatever.

Practically all the warships are out, even
the monitors, except the Terror. The
Solace is still here. News of a great battle
is expected in a few days.

SPAIN DEFEAT.
Fortifying on the Mediterranean as
a European Menace.

London, May 28.—The feeling of sus-
picion provoked by Spain fortifying the
heights commanding Gibraltar and the mis-
treatment of the first lord of the British
admiralty to Gibraltar is not likely to be
solved by the note of defiance to the Lib-
eral of Madrid, the substance of which has
been telegraphed here. The Liberal asserts
that Spain is determined to avail herself
of her rights and is fortifying the strategic
points around Gibraltar and the neighboring
straits. The Liberal adds: "The sensation
caused abroad by the military preparations
in the south of Spain is the natural cor-
relary of the war with the United States."

BATTLESHIP OREGON.
Her Trip from Puget Sound to Key
West a Remarkable One.

Key West, May 28.—When histories of
the United States navy are written in the
days to come, the story of the voyage of
the great battleship Oregon from Puget
Sound to Key West shall be told as one
of the greatest achievements of this coun-
try's fighting ships. The ship traveled 17,-
492 miles without a break or accident,
showing that as fine vessels can be built
on the Pacific as on the Atlantic coast.

She steamed the 4000 miles from San Fran-
cisco to Callao in sixteen days, without
once stopping her engines. No other bat-
tleship has steamed so far continuously. A
few years ago a British ironclad voyaged
from England to China without a stop,
and it was heralded far and wide as an
extraordinary performance. That ship
steamed 16,000 miles, 1400 less than the
Oregon.

THE CADIZ FLEET.
English Officer Says It Will Not Be
Ready to Sail for Some Weeks.

New York, May 28.—A special to the
World from London says:
The chief officer of a steamer just in
from Cadiz said to the World-Times-Dem-
ocrat correspondent tonight:

"When we left Cadiz last Friday, the
only Spanish warships there were the
battleship Pelayo, the cruiser Carlos V,
one torpedo boat catcher and the con-
verted cruiser Patriota and Rapido. The
cruisers were at the arsenal."

"Everything bore the appearance of un-
dergoing repairs."

"The Pelayo's boilers, recently put in at
Toulon, had just been condemned by the
superintendent engineer at Cadiz, on the
ground that they were of insufficient
strength. She was, however, coaling."

"The Rapido and the Patriota had not
been fitted with guns, and neither had a
crew."

"There was no belief in the reports that
the fleet was going to Manila, or any-
where, for some weeks at least."

Balloons for the Flying Squadron.
New York, May 28.—Two military bal-
loons arrived here today on the British
steamship Alsatia from Marseilles. They
are for use by the ships of the flying
squadron. They were made in Paris, by
Maurice Mallet, who, with M. Lachambre,
shares the reputation of being the greatest
living authority on aerial navigation. M.
Mallet is at present in this city, at the
company of the war department. He is ac-
companied by Anthony Varile, the cele-
brated aeronaut, who has superintended the
balloon expedition that is to penetrate the
Sierran region.

M. Mallet and M. Varile have been em-
ployed by the war department to conduct
experiments with the balloons. Just when
they will make their first ascension has
not yet been determined. It is understood
they will go South with the balloons at
once.

NEW LAW WILL COMPEL ALL TO SERVE
IN THE ARMY.

City of Mexico, May 28.—Congress has taken
final action on the new constitutional amend-
ment looking to making military service
compulsory. Universal conscription is now
contemplated, but the idea underlying the new
law is to make forced service local and to
provide a system for application in case of
any great national emergency, such as an in-
vasion or a rebellion, and public opinion
now exists there.

...Of the becomingness of Man's Clothes... Every man's mother,
sister, sweetheart or wife is sure to have something to say
about a man's new suit and in ninety cases out of a hundred the
pleasure or displeasure he will take in his new clothes will be
based on the opinions which they express of them. Any gen-
tleman in our store which does not please either yourself or your
friends, will cheerfully take back and refund the money with-
out the slightest argument... That's the sort of shop we keep.

Women Are
The Final Judges...

MEN'S FINE SUITS...

...\$7.50 to \$15.00.

MEN'S FINE PANTS...

...\$2.50 to \$4.00.

THE MISEFIT

THE FIGHT AT SANTIAGO

St. Louis and Wampatuck Silence
All the Batteries.

AMERICAN GUNNERY WAS EXCELLENT

In Forty-five Minutes the Spanish
Guns Were Silenced—The Cables
Were Afterward Cut.

New York, May 28.—The following is the
first authentic report of the battle of San-
tiago de Cuba, in which the United States
auxiliary cruiser St. Louis and the auxil-
iary gunboat Wampatuck distinguished
themselves on May 19:

At daybreak on the morning of May 18
the St. Louis appeared off Santiago de
Cuba, having been sent by the admiral to
cut the cables connecting Santiago and
Jamaica.

About 6 a. m. the American flag was
hoisted at the masthead and all hands
called to quarters.

The ship then swung round and steamed
across the harbor at a distance of five miles
from the forts, firing three shots from
one of her forward 6-pounders in the
direction of Morro Castle, with the inten-
tion of drawing the fire of the forts to
see what guns they had, but the fire was
not returned. The ship then steamed back
and forth across the harbor, getting gradu-
ally closer to the forts. When about three
miles off the grapple was lowered and
650 fathoms of line run out.

About noon, the ship having reached a
point one and a quarter miles from Morro,
the grapple caught the cable. The Span-
iards evidently discovered the mission of
the ship about this time, for a battery to
the east of Morro fired a 6-inch gun, the
first shot falling about 200 yards short.
Captain Goodrich now ordered the fire
to be returned by the two 6-pounders on
the starboard side and the men stationed
to fall thick and fast on shore. Another
shot was fired from the gun on shore and
the shell whistled over the stern of the
ship and struck the water a few yards be-
hind. That was the last shot from that
battery, as one of the shots from the St.
Louis' 6-pounders struck the gun and dis-
abled it and the Spaniards could be seen
running for shelter. A mortar battery
then opened fire from the brow of a hill
the shell burst to fall around the ship
dangerously near. This battery was out
of range of the small guns of the St. Louis.

The little tug Wampatuck, commanded by
Lieutenant Carl Jung, then came up
and opened fire with her one little 3-
pounder.

Quartermaster Reynolds, one of the fa-
mous Jameson raiders, fired the gun and
did excellent work.

Another battery to the west of the en-
trance opened fire, but it was silenced
after a few shots and the men stationed
soldiers engaged in the fight. The
guns were now turned on the signal sta-
tion to the east of the Morro, where the
Spaniards had been engaged in signalling
the beginning of the engagement. The
signal house and the men stationed there
left without hauling down the signal sta-
tion. Seeing that the mortar battery could
not be reached and that the other batteries
had all been silenced, the captain took the
ship out of range of the mortars and they
stopped and finished the grapple.

As the grapple appeared at the water's
edge the cable could be seen hanging from
two of its prongs and a mighty crew arose
from the officers and crew who had as-
sembled on the forecastle. About 200
fathoms of the cable were hauled in on
deck. Then the ax roared and fell and the
work was done, and nobly done, and each
man in the crew of the St. Louis treas-
ured a piece of that cable as a souvenir
of the battle they fought that day in order
to get that cable. The engagement lasted
forty-five minutes, the ship lying broadside
to the shore.

She could not move without cutting her
line and leaving the cable go. During this
time the cable was hauled in and the
sixty-six shots were fired from the St.
Louis' guns forward and 106 shots from the
Wampatuck fired seventy-three from her three-pounder.

After cutting the cables at Santiago de
Cuba, Captain Goodrich decided to cut the
French cable that runs from Morro St.
Nicholas, Hayti, to Guantanamo and Cuba,
about thirty miles to the eastward of San-
tiago.

The day after the encounter with the
forts of Santiago the St. Louis and the
Wampatuck, on May 19, appeared off
the municipal station and the Wam-
patuck, with Lieutenant Jung, and Ensign
Payne, Lieutenant Callin and eight ma-
rines and four seamen from the St. Louis
on board, steamed into the mouth of the
harbor and dropped a grapple in eight
fathoms of water, proceeding to drag the
mouth of the harbor for the cable.

About 150 fathoms of line was run out and
the cable was hooked in about fifty
fathoms of water. About this time the
lookout reported a Spanish gunboat coming
down the harbor and a signal was sent to
the St. Louis, then a half mile outside, but
she had already discovered it and opened
fire with the two port 6-inch guns. The
Wampatuck then commenced firing with

her one 3-pounder. The gunboat was, how-
ever, out of range and the shells fell short.
The gunboat now opened fire with 4-inch
guns and every shot went whistling over
the water between her and the St. Louis.
Being well out of the range of the 6-pounder,
the gunboat was perfectly safe and she
steamed back and forth, firing her larger
guns. For about forty minutes the tug
worked on the cable, while the shells were
striking all around her, but she seemed to
bear a charmed life.

Captain Goodrich, seeing that he could
not get the gunboat within range of his
small guns, while that vessel could easily
reach both the St. Louis and Wampatuck
with her heavier battery, decided to let
her withdraw, and both vessels steamed
to sea, leaving the cable cut. The tug
turned and started out it was not at-
tached that riflemen on shore were firing at
her. Lieutenant Callin then opened up
with the Gatling gun mounted aft and the
Spaniards on shore could be seen scattering
and running for shelter.

The French cable was cut the next morn-
ing off Morro St. Nicholas, well outside the
three-mile limit, thus cutting off the island
of Cuba from the outside world.

DEPEW ON THE SITUATION.
America Wants No Colonial Ter-
ritory, but Cuba Must Be Free.

London, May 28.—In an interview today
Chauncey M. Depew dwelt at length upon the
Anglo-American relations and the problem
confronting America. He said:

"The revolution of the feeling in Amer-
ica from distrust and hostility to cordial
friendship is the most remarkable change of
popular sentiment of the century. A few years
ago mild treaty of arbitration would have
been rejected. Today a much stronger im-
pulse would meet with universal approval,
even in the senate."

Continuing, Dr. Depew repeated his argu-
ments against colonial expansion "for a coun-
try which is still undeveloped and which
suffers three hundred millions of people,"
adding: "No considerable portion of the
population would leave the comforts and op-
portunities of America to expatriate them-
selves for the barbarous conditions of the
Philippine islands or the hardships of colonial settlement
anywhere."

"When Spain is driven out of the West
Indies we are too far off to fear the in-
terference of any European power."

Our only powerful neighbor is Great Brit-
ain, and the last few months have proved her
way for settling a treaty of arbitration and
general understanding as well remove from the
domain of possibility the conflicts and op-
portunities ever occurring between us. With Cuba
free, and with Spain and her colonies removed
from our sphere of influence, the way
of the United States to marvelous suc-
cess is clear."

N